



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Somalia

Radio Spokesman Comments on U.S. Actions in Country

EA0809200093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Voice of the Great Somali People said today that the extermination and terrorism being waged in our motherland by neocolonialist bandits led by the United States, God willing, will not subdue the conscience and self-confidence of the Somali people.

The Voice of the Great Somali People spokesman added that the Somali people, who are Muslims and believe in one God, are aware that they will only die on the day for which it is destined and not before. They know that death is inevitable and God has ordered jihad against infidels who want to harm the sacred Islamic religion.

Finally, the spokesman called on all Somali people to trust in God and wage the sacred jihad in unison against the imperialist United States.

* Islamists Reportedly Enter Fight Against UN

93P50288A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 3 Sep 93 pp 1, 4

[Report by Yusuf Khazim]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu—The Somali Islamic groups have joined a side in the fighting against the international forces in Somalia, especially the American forces working in the framework of UNOSOM-2. These groups have, until recently, depended on a strategy of mobilizing their followers against the international forces without entering into a direct military confrontation with them, awaiting the "appropriate opportunity."

Independent Somali sources affirmed to AL-HAYAH in Mogadishu that most of the night military operations against UNOSOM-2 positions in the city were conducted by Islamic groups, especially the Somali Islamic Union [SIU], without direct coordination with the Somali National Alliance [SNA] led by General Farah Aidid.

The Islamic groups evacuated their forces and withdrew their weapons from the major localities in which the UNOSOM-2 forces belonging to the UN concentrated, such as Mogadishu, Marka, Baidoa, and Kismaayo, a week before the arrival of the American forces participating in "Operation Provide Comfort" to Somalia on 9

December 1992. These groups worked recently on strengthening their internal situation, unifying their positions, recruiting new elements from all of the Somali tribes, and mobilizing them against the international forces in preparation for the military confrontation with them. The Islamic groups wagered on the failure of the UN forces and the fragmentation of the Somali militias within the course of a year to cause command of "Operation Provide Comfort" to be transferred to the international organization, so that they might begin the confrontation.

The Islamic groups' forces during this time concentrated in the regions of northeast Somalia and in the far south of the country. They believed that any military operation launched against the American forces would strengthen the position of General Aidid and his allies without achieving any military, political, or propaganda victory. For this reason, they distanced themselves from the conflict with the Americans and in June took control of the strategic port of Boosaaso lying along the Red Sea in the north of the country, and then the port of Laasqoray 90 km from Boosaaso.

Sources in the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] and in the United Somali Party [USP] affirmed to AL-HAYAH that the SIU was receiving military and food supplies through the two ports of Boosaaso and Laasqoray before losing both of them to the forces of the SSDF and the USP in March [all months as published].

After the SIU's loss of the two positions, a series of meeting was held in Khartoum with six other Islamic organizations and it was decided to return to Mogadishu to confront the American forces militarily.

The Somali sources commented that two leaders in the SIU began their return to Mogadishu and Marka at the end of May and that elements of the SIU began their military operations against the international forces without cooperating with Aidid.

Sources close to the SNA affirmed that General Aidid is delighted with the SIU's operations against these forces and that his forces are in a state of continual alert, but that they have not participated in any of these operations. For this reason, the SNA has not announced its responsibility for any of the operations that were conducted against the forces of UNOSOM-2 and its leader Aidid has continued to call on Somalis to confront the international forces, making it appear as if he is the one who directed the operations against them. He is benefiting both from the propaganda and popular aspects. [passage omitted on UNOSOM-2 official announcements]

Draft Transitional Executive Council Bill Detailed*MB0809184393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755
GMT 8 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—The proposed transitional executive council (TEC) and its seven sub-councils will have extensive powers to oversee the levelling of the political playing field in the run-up to the April 27 election.

Multiparty negotiators on Tuesday night adopted the TEC draft bill, which goes to Parliament next week before being put to a plenary session of leaders of the participants for adoption, followed by implementation.

Senior government negotiator Roelf Meyer said he expected the TEC to be up and running in "the middle to end of October".

The venue for the TEC has not yet been decided, but a source says the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park is favoured.

Earlier speculation mentioned Pretoria, but a source said on Wednesday: "The World Trade Centre has proven itself as a venue with the multiparty negotiating process, plus an infrastructure has already been established there".

The TEC is expected to be joined at the World Trade Centre by the independent electoral commission and the independent media commission, which will assist with levelling of the playing field.

An estimated 300 full-time and 600 part-time workers will be employed by the three bodies, the source said. "The objects of the TEC shall be to promote, in conjunction with all legislative and executive structures at all levels of government in South Africa, the preparation for and transition to a democratic order in South Africa," states the TEC draft bill as accepted.

It has to create and promote a climate for free political participation by endeavouring to:

- eliminate any impediments to legitimate political activities;
- eliminate any form of intimidation which has a bearing on the transition;
- ensure that all political parties are free to canvass support from voters, to organise and hold meetings, and to have access to all voters for these purposes;
- ensure the full participation of women in the transitional and electoral structures and processes; and
- ensure that no government or administration exercises any of its powers in such a way as to advantage or prejudice any political party.

TEC membership will be open to each government, political party or organisation which has been represented at any time in the 26-party Negotiating Council.

Each prospective member must commit itself in writing to the objects of the TEC. It must also undertake that it, and all organisations under its authority as well as any armed force which is under its control "or associated with it and promotes its objectives", will be bound by and implement the TEC's directions.

Each prospective member must renounce violence as a means of achieving political objectives.

Participation will also be open to any body which has not been a participant at democracy talks, but which subscribes in writing to the TEC's objectives.

Participants in the TEC will be entitled to one member each.

The TEC is expected to have 21 members, with the Inkatha Freedom Party, Conservative Party, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and kwaZulu having decided against participation. But the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union]—also a member of the Concerned South Africans Group—is expected to join.

The seven TEC sub-councils will deal with: law and order, stability and security; defence; status of women; intelligence; foreign affairs; regional and local government and traditional authorities; and finance.

The extensive powers of the sub-councils are most apparent in the sub-councils on law and order, defence, and stability and security: the law and order sub-council will have, among others, the power to:

- establish a national inspectorate which will investigate and monitor all policing agencies;
- establish a national independent complaints mechanism under the control of a civilian;
- request and obtain any information or crime intelligence reports compiled by any policing agency;
- establish a committee of local and international experts to evaluate or monitor any police action; and
- formulate a code of conduct which will be binding on all policing agencies.

The state president will have the power to declare a state of emergency "after" consultation with the sub-council, but the TEC can overturn the declaration if 80 per cent of its members decide to.

The powers of the sub-council on defence will include:

- formulating a code of conduct which will be legally binding on all members of all military forces, and to monitor its observance;
- overseeing any planning, preparation and training for a future South African defence force;

—budgeting for and being allocated resources for the daily maintenance, remuneration and allowances, if any, and the administration in assembly points within South Africa of all armed forces; and

—being kept informed on a continuous basis by each military force regarding its activities “likely to have an adverse effect on the attainment of the objects of the TEC”;

the sub-council on defence will also have the responsibility to ensure the audit and effective supervision of the arms and armaments of any military force, by that force, and the identification of the personnel of any military force.

Every military force must submit a certified personnel register to the sub-council, to be updated monthly.

The sub-council will further budget for, and be allocated resources for establishing and maintaining the national peacekeeping force, “whose functions shall relate to the maintenance of peace and public order in South Africa”.

The national peacekeeping force will comprise members of all military forces, and all policing agencies which fall under the authority and control of participants in the TEC.

At least 75 per cent of the members of the TEC have to support a decision for it to be carried. The 75 per cent ruling will also apply to the three sub-councils on defence; intelligence; and law and order, stability and security. These sub-councils will have eight members each.

A two-thirds majority will carry decisions in the remaining four sub-councils: status of women; finance; foreign affairs; regional and local government and traditional authorities. They will have six members each.

Any disputes will be taken to the special electoral court, whose findings will be final, binding and not subject to further appeal.

Mandela, Namibia's Gurirab Comment

MB0809203693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Widespread reaction has been received following the approval of the draft bill on the transitional executive council [TEC]. Mr. Nelson Mandela has stated his satisfaction and said that this is the beginning of the transitional process to a democratic South Africa.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] It's a historic and exciting development because it is the beginning of putting the functions of government—certain functions of government—in the hands of the people of South Africa themselves. [end recording]

IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the Inkatha Freedom Party does not feel bound to the decision on the TEC and questioned its legality.

[Begin Buthelezi recording, in English] At no level have we been consulted, I mean for instance, about these so-called TEC's here, and there is no way which they can affect us or any way in which the imposition of them, by those who want them, can in fact go without any incident. [end recording]

The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, said earlier tonight at Lichtenburg that the CP remains strongly opposed to the planned transitional executive council because, as he put it, it has clearly been set up and approved in an undemocratic manner. He told our political news staff that approximately 25 per cent of South Africans did not have any say over the process.

In its reaction the Azanian People's Organization said the agreement reached between the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the government is indeed a setback for the two organizations and the liberation struggle.

Mr. Tom Langley said on behalf of the Concerned South Africans Group that the approval of the draft bill on the transitional executive council is a preconceived deal between the government and the ANC.

[Begin Langley recording] At this stage I see the return to negotiations as just not possible any more. Last Friday or Saturday, Dr. Hartzenberg indicated that the civil war is an aspect that should be considered if this TEC is implemented. [end recording]

Reformed National Party leader Mr. Jaap Marais says the acceptance of the transitional executive council is tantamount to political fraud.

In its reaction the Labor Party says it welcomes the decision by the Negotiating Council. Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab welcomed the move and said it is one of the most meaningful steps ahead in South Africa.

[Begin Gurirab recording in English] We can only wish our friends—all of them—that they continue on this track. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Possible Lifting of Sanctions

Mandela: 'Matter of Weeks'

MB0809112893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SAPA—Sanctions will be lifted in a matter of weeks, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela told a radio talk show hosted in a Cape Town clothing factory on Wednesday.

Speaking on "Workers on Wednesday", he said the decision to repeal sanctions would be taken by the ANC and democratic movement. "We have set the ball rolling."

Mr Mandela said legislation was before the U.S. Congress which catered for city and state sanctions against South Africa to be repealed. He did not have the slightest doubt that foreign governments would respond positively to the ANC's go-ahead for sanctions to be lifted.

Confirms Mbeki Statement

MB0809132493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1302 GMT 8 Sep 93

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SAPA—The formal lifting of sanctions against South Africa will remain a symbolic step over the next few months as many investors will wait to see whether the violence in the country abates, Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday.

Addressing a packed Cape Chamber of Commerce luncheon on the first day of a hectic five-day tour of the western Cape and Karoo, the African National Congress [ANC] confirmed a statement by ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki that the ANC would campaign for the lifting of all sanctions from the end of this month.

Mr. Mbeki's statement followed Tuesday night's agreement at the Kempton Park negotiating forum on a transitional executive council.

Investors were interested in both economic and political stability in South Africa, Mr. Mandela said. A comparison between the Republic and a region like the Far East showed that better conditions existed in the latter area. It was the duty of all players to ensure that an atmosphere of peace was established in South Africa.

Mr. Mandela said his visit to a Salt River clothing factory on Wednesday morning had confirmed a view that workers shared the same concerns as the employers. He saw a need to create equity for stakeholders who were prevented from playing a full role in South Africa's economy because of apartheid.

He told the businessmen: "You as South Africans with a stake in this country have a paramount role to play... You must ensure that the economy grows and ensure long-term stability."

Businessmen were trained negotiators who had succeeded in their field because of negotiations. "You have the clout, training, knowledge and expertise... We want your assistance to create a climate of confidence and mutual co-operation."

The ANC statesman continued: "All of us, when the end of our days come and we are laid to rest, want our compatriots to say 'here lies the man or woman who has done his duty for his country'."

Mr. Mandela was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

Foreign Minister Reacts to ANC Call

MB0809131493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 8 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has cost South Africans many jobs and the National Party [NP] will be making this clear in the coming election, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Replying to a question at a news conference, he said the ANC had played a negative role regarding economic growth and development in South Africa and the southern African region.

If the ANC called for the lifting of sanctions it would have no effect, because "at this moment we apply the most severe form of sanctions ourselves in this conflict that is taking place".

"You can imagine that if the viewers in Europe see what is happening, and how people are being killed at random, they are not going to invest irrespective of what the ANC or anybody says."

Sanctions would only really be lifted if the fighting in South Africa stopped.

What's more the issue of sanctions had become rather irrelevant because sanctions had practically been lifted everywhere. "I think the ANC made a mistake if they thought they were the sole party that could suddenly, dramatically ask for a lifting of sanctions. That card has been played. It's gone. They've lost it. And not only have they lost that card, they must be blamed for the situation that investments have not come into the country earlier."

Commonwealth Action 'Soon'

MB0909071193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Sanctions against South Africa remain in the news. The 50-nation Commonwealth says it is likely to remove economic sanctions against South Africa soon.

A spokesperson for the secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, said sanctions will probably be lifted before the Commonwealth holds its next biannual meeting in Cyprus next month.

The European Community is to discuss the normalization of relations with South Africa at a meeting of foreign ministers in Belgium this weekend. The EC commissioner for foreign relations said the EC will be ready to do so once the transitional executive council [TEC] is in place, and the American State Department says progress is being made toward lifting of sanctions. In addition, once the TEC is in place, the U.S. will lift its objection to loans by the IMF.

Australia, New Zealand Officials Cited

MB0809174193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Commonwealth nations may soon lift their economic sanctions against South Africa. Officials in Australia and New Zealand say this possibility follows the agreement at the World Trade Center talks to form a transitional executive council. An Australian official says the future of Commonwealth sanctions could be made within 24 hours. He says Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans is consulting with his Commonwealth counterparts by telephone, and New Zealand's Don McKinnon has confirmed that consultations among Commonwealth foreign ministers are taking place. There has been no immediate comment from the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

OAU To Consider Matter

MB0909073293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, said the OAU will welcome a democratic South Africa as a member of the African community of nations.

He said during the CCV [Contemporary Community Values] program Newline the OAU will call for the lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa as soon as it can be said with certainty that the changes in the country were there to stay.

[Begin Anyaoku recording, in English] If we believe that the changes that have taken place in South Africa are such that they are irreversible, then there will be no rational ground to retain sanctions. If on the other hand we believe that the changes are not that fundamental, then we will be very, very cautious in embarking on that path. [end recording]

Sweden To Drop Sanctions

MB0809180293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Sweden is to drop sanctions against South Africa as soon as possible following last night's approval of the transitional executive council [TEC]. Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt said the conditions for Sweden have now been fulfilled and that sanctions could go in the next few days. [passage omitted]

The Conservative Party and members of the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] alliance have strongly criticized the passing of the TEC bill. Gary Alfonso reports:

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Alfonso] CP [Conservative Party] chief negotiator Tom Langley told TV news that his party and Cosag view the agreement on the TEC as a preconceived deal between the government and the ANC [African National Congress].

[Langley] I would like to stress that of the so-called five big ones in South African politics, the National Party, the ANC, Inkatha, Conservative Party, and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], three of those don't support the TEC. [end recording]

Message Going to U.S. Local Lawmakers

MB0909095593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0803 GMT 9 Sep 93

[By Neil Lurssen]

[Text] Washington Sept 9 SAPA—A team of South African officials is ready to spread out across the United States to carry an urgent message about sanctions to American local lawmakers.

All that is needed to set the long-standing campaign in motion is the approval of the transitional executive council [TEC] legislation by the SA Parliament, followed by an African National Congress [ANC] green light to the world on scrapping the last trade and investment bans.

"We are waiting for the button to be pressed," SA Ambassador Harry Schwarz said in Washington on Wednesday.

The detailed plan, involving all SA missions in the U.S., was on his desk after countless reviews to ensure that no trick is missed in the effort to get rid of the American state and city sanctions.

It is these barriers at local level which still seriously hamper business with SA even though former President George Bush lifted federal government sanctions.

The SA Embassy got some help on Wednesday from both the White House and the U.S. State Department which warmly applauded the Tuesday TEC agreement and promised to support the process.

Welcoming the statement by ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki that the ANC expects to call for dropping the sanctions by the end of September, the State Department said: "This would set the stage for the return of foreign investors, who will play an indispensable role in enabling a democratically-elected government to address the socio-economic legacies of apartheid."

SA officials here are focussing on that point—that every day the sanctions remain in effect will add to the problems of the new SA Government next year.

"The time for people to argue that they are ready to sacrifice is now passed," Ambassador Schwarz said.

The SA team has built up contacts with thousands of American lawmakers, targeting priority states and cities where it will be easiest to get the sanctions laws changed. The belief is that the legislators who were most active in getting the sanctions imposed will also be most active in getting them removed. It will still not be easy. In some cases, action can take place only when legislatures are in

session. In others it may be time consuming to get politicians focussed on an issue that does not get the headlines it used to.

But there are also promises of support. For instance, a governor of a state where sanctions can be removed by executive action has already promised to move as soon as he gets a telephone call from the embassy that the light has turned green.

Namibian-Government Talks Held on Walvis Bay Transfer

Namibian Delegation Arrives

MB0809074893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] A Namibian Government delegation, which includes a number of cabinet ministers, has arrived in Pretoria for the start today of negotiations on the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia. The delegation is led by Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab. The negotiations were to have begun last week. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, is to head the South African delegation.

Joint Statement Issued

MB0809112493 Johannesburg SABA in English 0852 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 8 SABA—Walvis Bay will probably be transferred to Namibia on March 1 next year, according to a joint statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Namibia's Theo-Ben Gurirab.

The statement was released in Pretoria on Wednesday after delegations from the two countries discussed the incorporation of the enclave and nearby offshore islands into Namibia.

The delegations agreed that legislation would be prepared and introduced in the South African Parliament before the end of this year with a view to achieving the incorporation.

It was also agreed the end of the tax year of the two countries, February 28, 1994, presented a practical target date for the transfer of sovereignty, but the inhabitants of Walvis Bay would be consulted on a firm date.

The statement said the position of government officials, vested rights and other issues would be addressed in bilateral agreements between the two governments.

Foreign Minister on Issue

MB0809115693 Johannesburg SABA in English 1104 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Pretoria Sept 8 SABA—Walvis Bay's transfer to Namibia, probably on March 1, 1994, would best serve the interests of its people, South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Wednesday.

Mr Botha told journalists at the diplomatic guest house in Pretoria that from his discussions with his Namibian counterpart Theo-Ben Gurirab it was clear that Walvis Bay inhabitants need not be concerned about the future.

The Namibian and South African delegations which met on Wednesday agreed legislation to facilitate the enclave's incorporation should be introduced in the South African Parliament before the end of the year.

Mr Botha said he was encouraged by Windhoek's understanding that the transfer should not disrupt services in the area.

Mr Gurirab said the question of citizenship would be one of the topics Walvis Bay's residents would be consulted about.

Details on issues such as financial compensation to Portnet for the harbour still had to be worked out.

"I am extremely happy that this final chapter will be closed without bloodshed," Mr Gurirab said, "and that it will come about as a result of successful negotiations between South Africa and Namibia".

South Africa and Namibia had sent a message throughout the sub-region that there was room for the negotiated settlement of outstanding disputes, said Mr Gurirab.

He and his delegation were leaving Pretoria happy that friendship and constructive co-operation continued to exist between the two countries.

A joint statement said the delegations agreed that the experience of the joint administrative authority could be put to good use in effecting the transfer of administrative responsibilities to Namibia.

The two chief executive officers of the joint administrative authority would act as facilitators and co-ordinators of negotiations between the various technical teams, representing both countries, in the course of achieving a smooth transition of authority to Namibia.

Wherever possible these negotiations would take place in Walvis Bay.

Agreement Reached

MB0809174893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Almost 84 years of South African control over Walvis Bay is drawing to a close. The 28th of February is the target date for the incorporation of the enclave and 13 offshore islands into Namibia. Agreement was reached in Pretoria today by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab.

[Begin SABC correspondent Estelle Pienaar recording] The South African Government agreed to finalize preparations and pass legislation through Parliament before

the end of the year. This follows high-level negotiations between representatives of both governments. With reincorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia, South Africa will also comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978, which stipulates that the enclave belongs to Namibia. Two technical committees will now tackle problematic issues which will still be resolved before reincorporation. These include citizenship, the future of South African civil servants in Walvis Bay, the harbor which is the property of Portnet and the Rooikop Air Force Base, which belongs to the South African Defense Force. Mr. Botha gave the assurance that the inhabitants of Walvis Bay would be consulted in the process. [end recording]

Reportage on Mandela's Tour of Western Cape Region

Receives 'Chaotic Welcome'

MB0809110793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854
GMT 8 Sep 93

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela received a chaotic welcome from several hundred supporters when he arrived at Cape Town's airport on Wednesday.

A private aircraft carrying Mr Mandela and several senior ANC officials touched down at the Safair airfreight terminal shortly before 10am.

Mr Mandela and his entourage were met on the airport apron by Cape Town Mayor Clive Keegan, ANC Regional Chairman Allan Boesak and other ANC regional committee members.

There was a heavy police presence at the airport from early Wednesday as scores of buses carrying ANC supporters arrived at the airfreight terminal.

A detail of the state president's special protection unit was also present, together with ANC marshals to escort Mr Mandela's convoy on its 15km drive into the city.

A guard of honour comprising ANC Women's League members and young pioneers went awry as the ANC president left the airfreight terminal to receive a garland from three young children. Journalists, ANC supporters and marshals jostled in a confused melee as the ANC president walked to receive his garland.

Shortly afterwards, his convoy sped along the N2 freeway to Salt River, where Mr Mandela visited a local clothing factory. Supporters, waving flags and banners, stood singing and cheering along the freeway and on overhead bridges.

Mr Mandela was met by several hundred female factory staff at the Rex Trueform factory shortly after 10am. He was scheduled to record a live radio programme on workers' issues at 10.30am.

Professes 'Soft Spot' for Buthelezi

MB0809135193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335
GMT 8 Sep 93

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SAPA—Although he had a "soft spot" for Mangosuthu Buthelezi and respected him, the African National Congress [ANC] would not allow an individual to hold the peace process to ransom, Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday.

Answering questions after a warmly-applauded address to a packed audience at a Cape Chamber of Commerce luncheon, the ANC president said Mr. Buthelezi had fought in his own name and own right against injustice. "He is a man I highly respect."

But he had during three meetings in recent times tried to persuade him that he had nothing to fear in a democratic South Africa, and had not succeeded.

Mr. Mandela said it should be noted that the Inkatha Freedom Party leader was losing support in his own areas—a recent survey had, for instance, shown that 52 per cent of African women in the kwaZulu/Natal rural areas supported the ANC.

It would be regrettable to adopt an attitude of going ahead with the negotiation process without the "spoilers".

The negotiation forum at Kempton Park had become so powerful that two cabinet ministers—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel—had had to appear before it to explain their actions. "The people are already ruling," Mr. Mandela exclaimed. "No spoiler is going to hamper this process."

ANC, NP To Get Others To Join Talks

MB0809143293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404
GMT 8 Sep 93

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SAPA—A boycott of the April 27 election by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and Conservative Party [CP] should not prevent it going ahead, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday.

In answer to questions after a lunch-hour address in Cape Town, he said he believed the ANC and National Party [NP] would ultimately prevail on the "cry-babies" to participate in the elections.

Mr. Mandela was asked specifically whether a refusal by Inkatha, the CP and the governments of the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana to participate would wreck the elections. "The progress that has been made has been without the parties mentioned," he said. "There is no reason why they should prevent an election. Progress made in the process of negotiations were achieved in

bilaterals between the NP government and the ANC," he said. This included the unbanning of organisations, the release of political prisoners and the creation of an atmosphere of free political activity. These are all the result of negotiations between the South African Government and the ANC. We made progress without the CP."

The involvement of all the other parties did not change the fact that certain parties were at the centre of progress. Inkatha and the CP were not party to the negotiations and progress had been made without them, said Mr. Mandela. But the ANC would go out of its way to persuade them to return to Kempton Park. "We think in the final analysis we will be able to prevail on the cry-babies," said Mr. Mandela.

Addressing the issue of the transitional executive council [TEC], for which draft legislation was approved on Tuesday night, Mr. Mandela said it was important to adopt a strategy that could be seen as designed to stimulate the economy. Investment and the lifting of sanctions were crucial but no businessman would take the risk of investing in South Africa until the violence was stopped. The TEC would not be able to stop the violence, said Mr. Mandela.

Only a government of national unity would be able to use the state's resources to address the problem, and this could only be done after an election when a democratically elected government was in full control of the security forces.

Urges More Control of Security Forces

MB0809175093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has called for increased control over the security forces on the first day of his tour of the western Cape. Gary Collins reports:

[Collins] Nelson Mandela is kicking off the ANC's election campaign in the region with a busy schedule, meeting with businessmen and journalists. At a media briefing today, Nelson Mandela said the security forces must be made accountable to a democratic government. Mandela said the South African police and the Army have no legitimacy among the majority of people. Mandela said one of the most important functions of the transitional executive council will be to implement such controls over the security forces in South Africa. After a tour of a clothing factory, Mandela was whisked off to meet businessmen and journalists. Mandela is returning to Johannesburg on Friday for a Congress of South African Trade Union meeting before continuing his scheduled meetings in the region.

Supports Lifting of All Tariffs

MB0809140793 Johannesburg SABA in English 1346 GMT 8 Sep 93

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SABA—All tariffs and controls in the South African economy should be removed in due course, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday. Answering questions after addressing a Cape Chamber of Commerce lunch, he said it would perhaps be necessary at a certain stage to develop certain industries and protect them against foreign trade, but this would only apply for a limited period.

His perception was that the world movement was towards removing all economic tariffs and controls. He had made the point to United States President Bill Clinton in July last year that South Africa wanted a massive injection of capital into the country. This would help not only the people of South Africa, but also the 120 million inhabitants of the entire southern African region. "I believe all tariffs and controls should be removed," he concluded.

Addresses Trade Union Gathering

MB0909100493 Johannesburg SABA in English 0925 GMT 9 Sep 93

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 8 SABA—"One President, One Mandela" reverberated as the election rallying cry at a Cape Town trade union gathering to host the African National Congress [ANC] leader on Wednesday night.

Hundreds of people jammed into the Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers Union hall in Salt River took up the slogan with gusto while waiting for Nelson Mandela and his entourage.

"One President, one Mandela" they shouted, waving paper flags in the ANC's green, black and yellow and emblazoned with the legend "Mandela for the Cape, the Cape for Mandela". The hall rang with chants of "Now is the time, vote ANC" as union cheerleaders led the gathering in song. The crowd rose as one, letting out ear-splitting cries and cheers, as a smiling Mr Mandela took his place on the podium. Struggling to suppress a grin and waving intermittently at the jubilant audience, he said: "If what happened today here is an indication of how the people in this region feel, there is no doubt that the day of liberation is in our grasp".

"The enthusiasm and warmth of workers in this region has given me strength and confidence and hope in the future of our country."

Mr Mandela, on a week-long visit to the Cape, assured them he would return to Cape Town after addressing the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] congress in Johannesburg on Friday.

His visit was important and he wanted to find out what was happening in the region, what people thought, and which problems they wanted the ANC to address.

More Than 20 Commuters Killed in Wadeville Attacks

MB0909050593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931
GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA—Twenty-one commuters were slain and another 25 wounded in two attacks in the industrial area of Wadeville near Germiston on the East Rand on Wednesday night. In the first attack at 5.20pm at a taxi rank in Dekema Road a gang of at least 10 opened fire on black commuters alighting from two parked minibus taxis. Nineteen were killed outright and another 22 were wounded in this shooting.

A senior police officer on the scene, Brig T J Koekemoer, described the attack as "completely senseless". Police said the attack appeared to have been well planned and that the attackers used AK47 assault rifles and other weapons.

Soon after 8pm, also in Wadeville on the corner of Black Reef and Khumalo Roads about four kilometers from the first attack, two people were shot dead and three wounded in a minibus taxi.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Major Eugene Opperman said the taxi was travelling from Germiston to Katlehong when it was shot at, apparently by two gunmen armed with what appeared to be AK47 rifles.

By 8.30pm victims' bodies were still strewn about on the corner of Dekema and Lantern Streets at the scene of the first shooting, and police and ambulances were present.

But by 9pm the scene had been cleared except for pools of blood and police were collecting the last spent cartridges.

Earlier on Wednesday four people died and another four were wounded in a shoot-out during a taxi association meeting in Orlando East, Soweto. Police said an unknown number of gunmen burst into the hall where 60 taxi operators were meeting.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, reacting to the East Rand shootings, said the atrocities emphasised the dire need for political leaders to constructively address the climate of violence, especially on the East Rand. "Atrocities of this nature also highlight the absolute folly of calls to remove police, especially the Internal Stability Division, from townships on the East Rand," Mr. Kriel said on Wednesday night. "I therefore appeal to township residents to fully co-operate with the police to track down those responsible for this outrage. But it is the prevailing culture of violence in places such as the East Rand which provides the seedbed for outrages such as these."

Mr. Kriel added that unless the leaders of particularly the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress realised this and took steps to address the problem, violence would continue to worsen.

The police were doing everything within their power to combat violence, but this would be an enormously difficult task unless all sectors of the community wholeheartedly supported them, Mr. Kriel said.

IFP: Still Time To Save Peace Process

MB0909062893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0524
GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 9 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on Thursday expressed shock and horror at the latest massacre which claimed the lives of 23 people and wounded 25 others on the East Rand on Wednesday night.

IFP Central Committee member Themba Khoza told SAPA despite the horror of the indiscriminate killings there was still time to save the peace process.

"If we can only say these victims will be the last ones", Mr Khoza said.

"The chances are there—if we can earnestly come together under the peace accord structures, if we can go 'all out' and stop politicking and address the 'real issues' the violence can be checked.

Mr Khoza said "fighting for territories, engaging in ethnic cleansing and wiping out the political opposition always leads us to this kind of brutality."

He said there was an urgent need for members of the ANC [African National Congress], the IFP, police and all peace-leaving organisations to meet to put pressure on the local leadership to ensure peace is maintained.

ANC: Coincides With Talks Progress

MB0909065093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2334
GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 8 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] initial response to the killing of 23 people and the wounding of 23 others in two separate minibus attacks on the East Rand was one of outrage.

The ANC said on Wednesday night the acts "must be condemned by all South Africans."

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa told SAPA "like all previous incidents of violence the latest incident seems timed to coincide with major breakthroughs made at the negotiation forum, and that the objective remains to hold the whole process of democratisation of our country at ransom."

Mr Mamoepa said the attacks tried to "give the impression that the country is not ready for elections.

"We however remain committed to the desire of the majority of the people of this country as was evident on Thursday September 2 (National Peace Day) for a free, democratic and peaceful South Africa," Mr Mamoepa said.

Mr Mamoepa concluded "the ANC extends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and wishes a speedy recovery to those who were injured."

Mandela Lashes Out at Perpetrators

*MB0909132593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256
GMT 9 Sep 93*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 9 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Thursday expressed his anger at Wednesday's taxi massacre in Wadeville near Germiston. "Whenever we make a breakthrough (in the negotiations), these massacres continue," the ANC leader said while visiting the Peninsula Technikon in Bellville South as part of his five-day western Cape tour.

Mr. Mandela said it was clear that such violence emanated from "those elements who are against a peaceful settlement" and predicted that the killing of innocent people would continue until a legitimate government was installed.

He appealed to all South Africans to remain calm and to concentrate "the forward movement to establish a proper democratic government".

Mr. Mandela said forces opposed to political change would like to see the ANC retaliate and spark off a civil war. "There are those leaders who are not so responsible, who keep on fuelling the violence but making threats of civil war." The only solution was the installation of a democratic government as soon as possible, he said.

Earlier, while addressing sports administrators from various sporting codes, Mr. Mandela appealed to them to be patient. "We are aware of the problems, but let us address these problems calmly as sports leaders. We have begun the process of normalising sport, but it cannot be achieved overnight. It is a process."

Mr. Mandela said sport could help to bring about reconciliation and unity in a divided country and urged all sportsmen to support the move toward normalising South African sport.

De Klerk on Probe, Troop Deployment

*MB0909112893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110
GMT 9 Sep 93*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SAPA—A team of 30 detectives has been despatched to the East Rand to investigate the cold-blooded killing of 25 people and the wounding of 25 others in taxi ambushes.

A further 250 South African Defence Force soldiers have been deployed in the area to maintain a visible presence and to prevent further violence.

This was announced by State President F. W. de Klerk on Thursday. Mr de Klerk also announced that rewards

totalling R[and]320,000 had been offered since the killing spree to anyone with information leading to the arrest of the murderers.

Twenty-five people have been mowed down in vehicle ambushes since Wednesday night. In the latest attack, two people were shot and killed on Thursday morning when gunmen randomly sprayed bullets at cars along the Leondale Road near Germiston.

On Wednesday night, 23 people were gunned down in two separate ambushes on taxis, also on the East Rand.

"The shocking events... Are a stark indication that there are some elements in the country who are still determined to pursue their objectives through violence," Mr de Klerk said in a statement.

He urged leaders of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party to meet at national, regional and local level to stem the cycle of fighting and intimidation. "This cycle of violence can be stopped only by the parties directly involved in the conflict," said Mr de Klerk.

He further urged residents of battle-scarred East Rand townships to assist the police as much as possible to track down the killers and end the violence.

"Let us all continue to work for a new society in which this type of outrage will no longer take place," the statement concluded.

Rewards for Information Increased

*MB0909095493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846
GMT 9 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 9 SAPA—Police have upped the rewards offered for information leading to the arrests and convictions of the perpetrators of Wednesday night's taxi attacks.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman said the reward for information on the first attack, in Wadeville, in which 20 people were killed and 23 injured, had been increased to R[and]250,000.

He said up to R75,000 was offered for information about the second attack, 6km away, in which another three were killed and two were injured.

Maj Opperman said the public were welcome to also give information under cover of anonymity and called on people to use the police toll free number (0800) 111213.

South African Press Review for 9 Sep

MB0909141193

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Transitional Executive Council Shows Significant Progress—The agreement on a bill to establish a multi-party Transitional Executive Council (TEC) "represents a historic step towards a political settlement," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 September. "The TEC will function in tandem with President de Klerk's Cabinet, and have an effective veto in certain areas, thus foreshadowing the envisaged five-year government of national unity and the end of 45 years of National Party rule." THE STAR believes the TEC is "proof that sceptics are mistaken when they declare that well-fed negotiators are going around in circles. It is concrete evidence of slow but linear progress towards a defined goal." Nevertheless, opposition to the TEC is "potentially formidable. Regrets lie strewn across the path already traversed. Dangers lurk on the journey ahead. Challenges abound, including the critical question of whether the TEC can effectively monitor the plethora of military and police forces. But progress has been made and South Africans have cause to applaud."

BUSINESS DAY

TEC Bill Welcome But "Temper Any Euphoria"—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 September in a page 6 editorial feels "most South Africans" should welcome the agreement on the formation of the TEC, since it is "tangible evidence that we are headed for a truly representative government and its establishment will remove the last political barrier to the ANC's [African National Congress] endorsement of a lifting of international sanctions." However, the readers are also cautioned to "temper any euphoria." The formation of the TEC will "remove some of the political gripes which add fuel to the country's present violence, but far more than a multiparty executive body will be needed if violence is to end. And far more than an ANC call for sanctions to be lifted will be needed if the economy is to recover, grow and create jobs."

Mandela Call for Police Withdrawal From Townships "Surprising"—A second editorial notes that white policemen would "presumably be delighted if government agreed to ANC leader Nelson Mandela's demand that they be withdrawn from the townships, and gave them a quieter life, but it is something government cannot do. Policing duties cannot be regulated by race, and it is surprising Mandela laid himself open to the charge that he had made a racial demand."

SOWETAN

TEC Bill Brings Elections Nearer—The TEC Bill brings the elections "one step nearer," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 September. "Among the more important consequences of this historic move is that a call for the lifting of sanctions should take place by the end of this month. This will not bring immediate life to our stagnating economy but will send a healthy signal worldwide that this country's economy is

on the way to recovery. Politically, this act reinforces the irreversibility of the route to a new democracy."

* Scientists: New Incentives for Medical Research

93WE0541A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jul 93 p 4

[Article by Cheryl Ireton: "SA Joins World Drive for New Medicines"]

[Excerpt] International pharmaceutical groups are breathing fresh purpose into the South African medical research fraternity.

In the past few months millions of rands have been pledged for basic research projects, giving scientists the chance to take part in ground-breaking investigations in the search for new drugs.

Large commitments have been secured from two international groups, Glaxo and Burli-Med. Glaxo is looking for ways to combat tuberculosis (TB) and Burli-Med is using S.A. scientists to try to develop a male contraceptive pill.

The untapped academic expertise available, the relatively sophisticated research facilities and the extremes in society make S.A. an ideal place for primary research, says Glaxo medical director Peter Moore.

"It is also a good place to get your money's worth," says a researcher from the Medical Research Council.

Glaxo will spend R30-million in the next five years as part of an effort between S.A. and U.K. scientists and researchers to combat the growing global problem of TB.

Burli Med has given R1.2-million to the Tygerberg hospital. Chief executive Gert Hoogland says the money is for research on a male contraceptive.

"Tygerberg has a good reputation and in-house experience in this field. It is not a subject that is extensively researched around the world."

Some of the highest rates of TB in the world have been recorded in the Western Cape. But TB is no longer confined to Third World environments. A doctor in Johannesburg's northern suburbs was shocked recently when one of his wealthy white patients contracted the disease.

The World Health Organization estimates that one in three people is infected with the mycobacterium tuberculosis. Most remain carriers, but an increasing number of people whose immune systems are damaged are contracting the disease.

Dr. Moore says: "There is definitely an increasing incidence of TB due to AIDS. TB is the biggest single cause of death among people infected with HIV."

"There is also growing evidence that the disease is spreading among the homeless, elderly and children."

Evidence shows an increase in the incidence of TB in the coloured population, where there are rising malnutrition and alcoholism."

One of the factors leading to the resurgence of TB has been the emergence of multi-drug-resistant strains. Doctors believe this is largely due to patients failing to complete courses of treatment.

Glaxo has traditionally been responsible for developing sophisticated, expensive products, such as its ulcer cure Ranitidine, a top seller in First World countries, and its recently released Sumatriptan migraine treatment.

Dr. Moore says the company was concerned about not doing anything for Third World countries. He put the idea of collaborative research into TB to the group's London headquarters a year ago.

Glaxo's budget is £10-million and a third of the research will take place in the U.K.

In S.A. the funds will go to the cost of equipment and the salaries of between 30 and 40 scientists.

The research involves three separate studies. The first group will look at the molecular biology of the bacillus and the second team will concentrate on immunology and why some people are carriers and not sufferers.

Group three will set up a culture bank in Pretoria at which all known strains of the TB bacillus will be grown. The strains will be used by the U.K. researchers as well.

Glaxo has invited academic institutions to apply for funding if peripheral research projects dovetail with the main investigation. [passage omitted]

Angola

UNITA Said 'Worried' About Possible UN Punishment

MB0809202893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The troika of Angolan peace process observers is due to meet in Lisbon prior to the UN Security Council meeting on 15 September which, according to observers, could seriously punish the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Jose Chimuco, People's Television of Angola correspondent in Lisbon, reports by telephone:

[Chimuco] Such punitive measures would include a full arms embargo against UNITA, closing its branches abroad, and freezing all its assets. UNITA is well aware of the fact that such measures could be implemented, so it is worried and has embarked on a series of contacts over the last few days. It decided to send a team to Lisbon at the same time that the troika was due to meet in the Portuguese capital. The team, led by General Ben-Ben, is expected in Lisbon tonight from Paris, where it spent the night after flying in from Abidjan.

The UNITA team includes Secretary General Eugenio Manuvakola and Information Secretary Jorge Valentim. Jonas Savimbi's envoys will be received by Portuguese President Mario Soares only, but the President's Office has issued no statement on that matter.

As for the Portuguese Government, it has already said no to Savimbi's men. They may come into the country, but will not be received by any member of the executive. Cavaco Silva's executive says it makes no sense to receive hostile people preventing humanitarian aid reaching Portuguese citizens holed up in areas occupied by UNITA. The Portuguese Government also says it favors UN efforts for easier dialogue in Angola, as opposed to all diversionary or propagandistic ploys. Thus, the UNITA team will have to be satisfied with contacts with Portuguese Foreign Affairs Ministry officials dealing with the Angola file. In time, they will also hold talks with representatives of the troika of Angolan peace process observers.

Everything remains very secret concerning the program of Savimbi's men. No one is saying anything, not even the party's Lisbon office. In an interview with TSF [expansion unknown] radio yesterday, UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim simply said there would be new methods and proposals to resolve the Angolan crisis. He failed to mention any details. It is hoped that Gen. Ben-Ben will lift the veil on those mysterious new proposals, if he does indeed come to Lisbon.

Government, UNITA Preparing for 'Massive Confrontation'

MB0809154093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The Angolan Army and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reportedly are

preparing for a massive confrontation in the central Huambo and Bie Provinces over the next few weeks. Government sources said several UNITA convoys comprising hundreds of soldiers and heavy artillery and other military equipment were approaching the besieged city of Cuito. UNITA was reported to be deploying armored vehicles around the city to open up new fronts against government forces. A large government convoy comprising as many as 10,000 soldiers was reported to be heading for the UNITA-held city of Huambo. Meanwhile, government military sources in Luanda have blamed UNITA for the death of 35 children in Cuito. The sources said the children had been sheltering in a building when it was hit and destroyed by an artillery shell.

8 Sep Military Update on Situation in Cuito

MB0809194693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Report from Cuito by Abel Abraao]

[Text] Cuito continues to be the scene of powerful clashes and the target for National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] shelling, which continues to concentrate on those parts of the city where there are the most people. Those areas give shelter to thousands of people, mainly children, old people, and women.

Meanwhile, UNITA continues to deploy forces in various parts of the city. At this stage, gunpowder and blood can be seen everywhere in Cuito. People are grieving, are in mourning, and experience famine in alarming dimensions. Despite the difficult war situation, the Angolan Armed Forces, the Angolan police, and the civilian defense forces have not stopped dealing harsh blows to the enemy in order to defend the civilian population.

Government forces put out of action some 100 UNITA men and captured an assortment of war materiel over the last 24 hours.

Reports of UNITA Control Denied

MB0809195593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Contrary to what certain media, notably Portuguese media, have been reporting, Cuito has not yet fallen. Fighting has increased, but resistance continues. Francisco Massota, Angolan police commander for Bie Province, told the People's Television of Angola today that resistance will continue.

[Begin Massota recording] We have learned that international media, (?notably Portuguese media), have once again reported that Cuito was taken by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at 1900 [1800 GMT] yesterday. This is the second time they reportedly have taken the city. They will never take it. What I mean is that we remain firm and continue to

honor the late Lieutenant General Kussumua's motto that we must defend this city to the very last drop of blood.

Last night they received the response [words indistinct] and today's response will continue to be the same as ever [words indistinct] so, Cuito continues to be under the control of the Angolan Armed Forces. [end recording]

Government Forces Destroy UNITA Base Near Menongue

MB0809204993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] continue to push the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels beyond Menongue's city limits and to carry out mopping-up operations. Eusebio do Rosario reports from Menongue:

[Begin Do Rosario recording] The FAA forces continue to teach UNITA lessons in Cuando Cubango Province. They show no mercy to Savimbi's armed gangs, causing them to lose men and consolidating their positions. Speaking to the press, Captain Avelino Tambo, spokesman for the FAA forces in the Cuando Cubango military zone, said government forces carried out operations today in which they destroyed an operational Black Cockerel base in the area of Mutenga, 50 km west of Menongue, killing 10 UNITA soldiers and capturing another two, as well as 10 AKM weapons, one radio receiver, 10 head of cattle, 5,780 Portuguese escudos, and assorted ammunition and hand grenades. [end recording]

*** UNITA's Economic-Military Plans for South**

93AF0778C Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 93 p 10

[Article by Marie Joannidis of the French press agency in Huambo: "UNITA Want To 'Asphyxiate' Luanda"]

[Text] The conquest of the town of Cuito fits into the strategy of creating a single military and economic space dominated by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Huambo, the country's second-largest city after Luanda, was conquered from the government this past 6 March.

After Jamba, which still continues to be a sanctuary for the rebel movement, with its schools and Radio Vorgan, UNITA established its own administration starting from Huambo, which it now wants to extend to the areas that it controls.

Diamonds, which come from the Kafunfo region between Malanje and Lunda Norte, are Savimbi's main source of revenue.

While this objective has not been achieved, the kwanza, issued by Luanda, is the currency in circulation in the areas conquered by UNITA. But Jonas Savimbi plans to

create a private credit bank that, in the future, could be the nucleus of a bank that would issue its own currency.

The entrepreneurs of this region, which is very rich on the agricultural level, dream of restarting agro-industrial complexes with the aid of foreign investment. "In the first phase, they will be considered high-risk capital," states the president of the Chamber of Entrepreneurs, Faustino Amones Waposoka.

Businessmen also talk about the "post-war" situation and about business relations with Luanda, as if, in fact, there already were two different states, a notion that is contrary to the one advocated by UNITA, which claims to be favorable to a united Angola.

Fuels and transportation are facing a number of difficulties due to the fact that the Cabinda oil facilities and Angola's off-shore facilities are controlled by the government, constituting Luanda's main source of hard currency. On the other hand, UNITA occupies the Soyo oil base, in the northern part of the country, where the Belgian company Petrofina and the American company Texaco used to operate.

The conquest of Cuito, where, according to UNITA, violent fighting is now limited to the city's main street, will allow the movement to increase the pressure on Menongue, the general headquarters of the province of Cuando Cubango.

According to Brigadier-General Antonio Manuel Urbano, "Chassanha," UNITA is continuing to use guerrilla tactics in its "active defense" strategy, which was launched at the end of last year at the time of the restart-up of the civil war.

The objective consists of "asphyxiating" the towns and cities controlled by the government, cutting off their supply routes before initiating the offensive to conquer them.

"The Menongue airport is a no-man's-land (neutralized) and we have already reached the asphalt (the outskirts) of the city," this military man goes on to say.

The fall of Menongue is all the more important in that it would allow Jonas Savimbi to gain control of the entire southwestern part of the country, especially Lubango and the port of Namibe. The latter is crucial for access to the sea.

The city of Malanje still constitutes an obstacle on the way to Luanda, which the government is determined to defend. So much the more so in that UNITA has already conquered several towns in the northern part of the country, particularly in Uije.

"They control the coastal area, we control the interior," UNITA officials stated to us. They state that they are confident and sure of their cause in spite of the aerial superiority of the adversary and the support given to the Luanda government by the international community, which has demanded that UNITA return to the negotiating table by 15 September.

Nigeria

More on Shonekan's Meeting; Some Governors Not Present

AB0809220093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has assured all the state governors of the new administration's determination to provide the needed leadership in the country. Chief Shonekan, who stated this at the meeting he held with the governors today, urged them to demonstrate to their people by their words and deeds that government means well. State House correspondent Mohamed Kuba Abubakar reports:

[Begin recording] [Abubakar] The head of state described his meeting with the governors as essentially to appraise them with government thinking on current issues confronting the country. Chief Ernest Shonekan, who noted that costly errors or omission and commission were made in the past, for which the country is paying dearly for now, also emphasized that now is not the time to apportion blame or seek an alibi:

[Shonekan] It is necessary for all to face the present squarely and move forward in the greater interest of our country. Therefore, your utterances in your official capacities and even partisan roles should be directed towards helping the process of moving this country forward. Perhaps we should remind ourselves that the interim national government [ING] itself is a home-grown solution to our present political problems and, to this extent, we ought to congratulate ourselves on having come a long way in our crisis management capability.

[Abubakar] The head of state also spoke on the state of the economy, stating that infrastructure—both social and economic—are crumbling. He observed that while food prices are rising beyond the reach of the average Nigerian, there is serious liquidity crunch in the banking sector. Chief Shonekan explained that as a manifestation of the administration's resolve to tackle the problems, he has invited the secretary of finance and the governor of the Central Bank to brief the meeting on current developments in the Nigerian economy. Chief Shonekan, who

reiterated the new administration's political and economic agenda, urged the governors to (?imbibe) his government's policy of transparency and accountability. He also restated the patriotic reasons that compelled him to accept the leadership of the present administration:

[Shonekan] Let it be known to everyone that I did not accept this onerous responsibility in order to spoil or help to spoil anybody's joy, nor did I assume this function for lack of what to do. All I have done is to ensure, through my acceptance of the leadership of the ING, that our great country escapes the looming national chaos which would have spelled a disaster of immense proportions if the interim arrangement had not been in place to ensure the exit of the military on August 27.

[Abubakar] After the formal opening session, a considerable part of the meeting was held behind closed doors. At the end of it all, Rivers State governor, Mr. Rufus Ada-George, who was mandated by the governors, spoke to newsmen on the outcome:

[Ada-George] The discussions were detailed, honest, frank, and rewarding. The governors made useful contributions to the solutions of several issues of common concern. The governors urged all Nigerians to rally around the interim government and give it full cooperation in this task of taking this final step to the end of the transition program. The governors endorsed the need for a similar meeting with the head of state every month. The venues of subsequent meetings should rotate from state to state.

[Unidentified correspondent] But from all indications, it appears the governors are not one, going by the absence of some of your colleagues. Could you tell us to what extent you think whatever you discussed (?is definitely going) to be binding on all governors?

[Ada-George] Well, you are aware that at the governors' conference we had been meeting before this time. And, at most of our meetings we have not been lucky to have the opportunity to have all the governors present in our meetings. So you cannot judge because four governors are now absent and so because of that you will now conclude that the governors are not one. We have been meeting before this time and in most cases all the governors are not usually present. So this is just one of such cases. [end recording]

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